

# The China Mail

Established February, 1846.

VOL. XL, No. 6455.

一月四日一千八百八十八年

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, APRIL 1, 1884.

日初月三申

PRICE, \$24 PER ANNUM.

## AGENTS FOR THE CHINA MAIL.

LONDON.—F. ALGAR, 11 & 12, Clement's Lane, Lombard Street, E. C. GEORGE STREET & CO., 39, Cornhill. GOLDEN & GOTCH, Ludgate Circus, E.C. HENRY & CO., 37, Walbrook, E.C. SAMUEL DEACON & CO., 150 & 154, Leadenhall Street.

PARIS AND EUROPE.—GALLIEN & PRINCE, 36, Rue Lafayette, Paris.

NEW YORK.—ANDREW WIND, 21, Park Row.

AUSTRALIA, TASMANIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.—GODWIN & GOTCH, Melbourne and Sydney.

SAN FRANCISCO AND AMERICAN PORTS generally.—BEAN & BLACK, San Francisco.

SINGAPORE, STRAITS, &c.—SAYLER & CO., Square, Singapore. O. HIRSHLER & CO., Manila.

CHINA.—M. M. MASTR, A. A. DE MELLO & CO., Shanghai. QUINCH & CO., Amoy. WILSON, NICHOLLS & CO., Foochow. HEDGES & CO., Shanghai. LANE, CRAWFORD & CO., and KELLY & WALSH, Yokohama, LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

## Bank.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL, \$5,000,000.  
INSTALLMENT RECEIVED ON NEW SHARES, \$2,074,744.75  
\$7,074,744.75

RESERVE FUND, \$2,500,000.  
INSTALLMENT OF PREMIUM RECEIVED ON NEW SHARES, \$1,063,361.60  
\$4,063,361.60

COURT OF DIRECTORS.  
Chairman—A. P. McEVEN, Esq.  
Deputy Chairman—F. D. SASOON, Esq.  
H. L. DALTRY, A. GILTZOW, Esq.  
Hon. F. B. JOHNSON.  
W. H. FORBES, Esq.  
M. GROTE, Esq.  
M. E. SASOON, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER,  
Hongkong.—THOMAS JACKSON, Esq.  
MANAGER,  
Shanghai.—EVAN CAMERON, Esq.  
LONDON BANKERS.—London and County Bank.

HONGKONG.  
INTEREST ALLOWED.

ON Current Deposit Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

For Fixed Deposits.—  
For 3 months, 3 per cent. per annum.  
" 6 " 4 per cent. " "  
" 12 " 5 per cent. "

LOCAL BILL DISCOUNTED.  
Credits granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Drafts granted on London, and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager,  
Offices of the Corporation,  
No. 1, Queen's Road East,  
Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 372

## Notices of Firms.

### NOTICE

M. R. CHARLES ALEXANDER R. TOMES is authorized to sign our Name by Procuration, in Hongkong, from this date.

RUSSELL & CO.,  
Hongkong, March 24, 1884. 528

## Intimations.

Twelfth Volume of the  
"CHINA REVIEW."

Now Ready.

### No. 4.—Vol. XII.

### OF THE

**CHINA REVIEW**  
CONTAINS

Provincial Routines.

The Mother of Mankind.

A Song to Encourage Thrift.

Chiang-Yia Apologies of the Fox and the

Tiger, and the Dog.

Scraps from Chinese Mythology.

Chinese Plants in Normandy.

The History of Fortune under the Chingos Government.

China during the Tsin Dynasty, A.D. 204-419.

Su Tai's Apology of the Bittern and the

Muscat.

Notices of New Books and Literary Intel-

ligence.

Notes and Queries—

On some Chinese Words.

The Wood of the Tea Boxes.

Books Wanted, Exchanges, &c.

To Contributors.

Hongkong, March 26, 1884.

611

NOTICE

THE Undersigned has been instructed by THE "SANITAS" COMPANY, LIMITED, of London, with the exclusive SALE of their MANUFACTURES in HONGKONG, MACAO and CANTON, and begs to inform the Public that the said Company will not accept Indians from the above-named places unless received through the Undersigned.

E. F. DE SOUZA.

Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 305

### AT HAIPHONG.

A LOUER OU A VENDRE UN TERRAIN VOISIN DU CONSULAT pour le port avec les droits de quai, longueur 200 YARDS, profondeur 100 YARDS, avec deux maisons et dépendances, citerne, &c.

Plus un terrain sur la rive du canal servant de marché, longueur 80 YARDS, profondeur 45 YARDS.

S'adresser à

Mr. THEVENIN.

Hongkong, March 12, 1884. 447

## Intimations.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

### NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.

THIS Company now grants passages through to London via Marseilles, including Continental Railway fares, at the same rate as for the route by sea to London, viz., \$300.

The fare to Marseilles is now similar to that charged to Brindisi or Venice, viz., \$350.

A. MOYER,  
Superintendent.

Hongkong, March 13, 1884. 455

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

### PAQUEBOT POSTE FRANCAIS.

FROM This Date and till further Notice, THROUGH FIRST-CLASS TICKETS from HONGKONG to LONDON, via Marseilles, including CONTINENTAL RAILWAY FARES, will be sold by the Undersigned at the rate of \$300.

The RAILWAY TICKETS will be obtainable from the Company's Office, at Marseilles.

I. MARTIN,  
Acting Agent.

Hongkong, March 27, 1884. 551

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

THE FOURTH and FINAL CALL of \$10 Sterling per Share on the 20,000 SHARES NEW ISSUE of this CORPORATION, will fall due on the 31st December Current, in London, Calcutta, Bombay, Shanghai and Hongkong.

REGISTERED SHAREHOLDERS entitled to NEW SHARES, are requested to pay, at the respective Offices, the above Call or its equivalent in the CURRENCY of the aforementioned places.

PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES are being issued in Exchange for the First Call Receipts, which are to be surrendered to the Bank.

HOLDERS of PROVISIONAL CERTIFICATES, when paying this Call, will please send same to this Office to be endorsed.

The Rate of Exchange for Hongkong is fixed at 3/8d. or \$53.93 per Share.

INTEREST at the Rate of 7 per Annun will be Charged on Calls unpaid on the 31st DECEMBER.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, December 13, 1883. 1121

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

NOTICE

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-Year ending 31st December last, of the Rate of Two POUNDS STERLING per Share of \$123, and ONE POUND and FIVE SHILLINGS STERLING per NEW Share of \$33.75 paid up PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY, the 29th February current, at the OFFICES of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 371

NOTICE

THE DIVIDEND declared for the Half-Year ending 31st December last, of the Rate of Two POUNDS STERLING per Share of \$123, and ONE POUND and FIVE SHILLINGS STERLING per NEW Share of \$33.75 paid up PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY, the 29th February current, at the OFFICES of the Corporation, where Shareholders are requested to apply for Warrants.

By Order of the Court of Directors,

T. JACKSON,  
Chief Manager.

Hongkong, February 28, 1884. 371

NOTICE

C. L. THEVENIN'S WINE and SPIRIT STORE has, from this date, been temporarily REMOVED to No. 4, PEDDAR'S Hill.

Hongkong, March 26, 1884. 542

WILLIAM DOLAN,  
SAIL-MAKER & SHIP-CHANDLER,

22, PEAK CENTRAL.

COTTON DUCKS, HEMP CANVAS,

MANILA ROPE, AMERICAN

OAKUM, LIFE BOOYS,

CORK JACKETS,

&c., &c., &c.

Hongkong, May 1, 1882. 266

NOTICE

ROBERT SIM & CO.'S PATENT ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION

as supplied to

Her Majesty's Ships; The P. & O. S. Co.;

The Douglas Steamship Company;

The Japanese Government;

Sole Agent, China, Japan, and Manila,

EDWARD GEORGE.

Hongkong, January 31, 1884. 188

NOTICE

WOP SHING & CO.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS,

COPPER SMITHS, BRASS & IRON

FOUNDERS, &c.,

WEST POINT IRON WORKS.

HAVING This Day commenced Busi-

NESS, are ready to undertake Work

of the above Descriptions under the Super-

vision of an EXPERIENCED EUROPEAN.

Orders executed with the utmost despatch

and at moderate terms.

24th September, 1883. 611

NOTICE FOR HOME.

The Overland China Mail.

(The oldest Overland Paper in China.)

PUBLISHED AT THE "CHINA MAIL" OFFICE

IN TIME FOR THE ENGLISH MAIL.

Containing from 72 to 84 columns of closely-

printed matter.

THIS Mail Summary is compiled from

the Daily "China Mail," in published

twice monthly, and the news of the

English Mail's departure, and is a

record of each fortnight's current history

of events in China and Japan, collated

from the original reports and collated

from the journals published at the various

ports in those Countries.

It contains Shipping news from Shanghai,

Hongkong, Canton, &c., and a complete

Commercial Summary.

Subscription, 50 cents per Copy (postage

paid 52 cents). \$12 per annum (postage

## For Sale.

**MacEWEN, TRICKEL & CO.**  
No. 53, Queen's Road East,  
(OPPOSITE THE COMMISSIONER),  
ARE NOW LANDING  
FROM AMERICA,  
CALIFORNIA  
CRACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb  
tins, and loose.  
Soda BISCUITS.—  
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.  
Cracked WHEAT.  
OATMEAL.  
CORNMEAL.

TOPCOAN BUTTER.  
Apple BUTTER.  
Eastern and California CHEESE.  
GODFISH—Bonesless.  
Prime HAMS and BACON.  
Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.  
Family BEEF in 25 lb cans.  
Beau Ideal SALMON in 25 lb cans.  
Canning's Dessert FRUIT in 25 lb cans.  
Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.  
Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage  
MEATS.  
Stuffed PEPPERS.  
Assorted SOUPS.  
Richardson & Robbins' Celebrated Potted  
MEATS.

Lunch HAM.  
Lamb's TONGUES.

Clam CHOWDER.

Fresh OREGON SALMON.

Dried APPLES.

Tomatoes.

SUCCHOTASH.

Maple SYRUP.

Golden SYRUP.

LOBSTERS.

OYSTERS.

HONEY.

Assorted JELLIES.

Green CORN.

**FAIRBANKS' SCALES.**  
400 lb. Capacity.  
600 lb. "  
900 lb. "  
1,200 lb. "

CORN BROOMS.  
OFFICE HIGH CHAIRS.  
AXES and HATCHETS.

AGATE IRONWARE.  
WAFFLE IRONS.  
SMOOTHING IRONS.

PAINTS and OILS.  
TALLOW and TAR.  
VARNISHES.

**DEVOE'S NONPARIEL**  
BRILLIANT  
KEROSENE OIL,  
150° test.

Ex late Arrivals from  
ENGLAND.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF  
STORES,  
including:

CHRISTMAS CAKES.  
PLUM PUDDINGS.  
MINCemeAT.  
ALMONDS and RAISINS

Crystallized FRUITS.  
TAYSON'S DESSERT FRUITS.  
Pudding RAISINS.  
Lante Currants.

FINE YORK HAMS.  
PICNIC TONGUES.  
PATE DE FOIE GRAS.  
SAVORY PATES.

FRENCH PLUMS.  
BRAINS.  
INFANT FOOD.  
CORN FLOUR.

SPARTAN  
COOKING STOVES.

HITCHCOCK HOUSE LAMP.  
PERFECTION STUDENT LAMP.

CLARETS—  
CHATEAU MARGAUX.  
CHATEAU LA TOUR, pints & quarts.

125s. GRAVES, "  
BREAKFAST CLARET, "

SHERRIES & PORT—  
SAUCONY'S MANZANILLA & AMON.  
TILLADO.

SAUCONY'S OLD INVALID PORT  
(1848).

BRANDY, WHISKY, LIQUEURS, &c.—  
1 and 3-star HENNESSY'S BRANDY.  
Bisque DUBOUCHE & CO.'S BRANDY.  
FINE OLD BOURBON WHISKY.  
KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY.  
ROYAL GLENDES WHISKY.  
BOORD'S OLD TOM.

E. & J. BURKE'S IRISH WHISKY.  
Rose's LIME JUICE CORDIAL.  
NOILLY PRAT & CO.'S VERMOUTH.

CHARBIE'S GINGER BRANDY.  
EASTERN CIDER.  
CHARTREUSE.

MARASCHINO.  
CURAOAO.

ANGOSTURA, BOHEMIA and ORANGE  
BITTERS.  
&c., &c., &c.

BASS'S ALE, bottled by CAMERON and  
SAUNDERS, pints and quarts.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, bottled by E. &  
J. BURKE, pints and quarts.

draught ALE and PORTER, by the  
Gallon.

ALE and PORTER, in hogheads.

SPECIALLY SELECTED

CIGARS.

Fine New Season's CUMSHAW TEA, in  
5 catty Boxes.

BREAKFAST CONGOU @ 25 cents p. lb.

MILNE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF  
SAFES, CASH and PAPER  
BOXES, at Manufacturer's Prices.

Hongkong, December 1, 1883.

1043

## Intimations.

## THE CHINESE MAIL.

THIS paper is now issued every day.  
The subscription is £10 per year.  
are now landing  
from America,  
California  
CRACKER COMPANY'S BISCUITS in 5 lb  
tins, and loose.  
Soda BISCUITS.—  
Assorted BISCUITS.

Small HOMINY.  
Cracked WHEAT.  
OATMEAL.  
CORNMEAL.

TOPCOAN BUTTER.  
Apple BUTTER.

Eastern and California CHEESE.

GODFISH—Bonesless.

Prime HAMS and BACON.

Eagle Brand Condensed MILK.

Family BEEF in 25 lb cans.

Beau Ideal SALMON in 25 lb cans.

Canning's Dessert FRUIT in 25 lb cans.

Assorted Canned VEGETABLES.

Potted SAUSAGE and Sausage  
MEATS.

Stuffed PEPPERS.

Assorted SOUPS.

Richardson & Robbins' Celebrated Potted  
MEATS.

Lunch HAM.

Lamb's TONGUES.

Clam CHOWDER.

Fresh OREGON SALMON.

Dried APPLES.

Tomatoes.

SUCCHOTASH.

Maple SYRUP.

Golden SYRUP.

LOBSTERS.

OYSTERS.

HONEY.

Assorted JELLIES.

Green CORN.

## NOTICE.

## To-day's Advertisements.

## THE CHINESE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

MR. SAMUEL J. GOWER has this  
day been appointed SECRETARY to  
the above Company.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

E. R. BELLIOS,  
Chairman.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 568

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs.  
STEPHENS & HOLMES having  
terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the  
Under-signed will continue to practise  
in his own Name at No. 25, Queen's Road,  
adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

HENRY J. HOLMES.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 572

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs.  
STEPHENS & HOLMES, Solicitors,  
terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the  
Under-signed will continue to practise  
in his own Name at No. 25, Queen's Road,  
adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

MATTHEW J. D. STEPHENS.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 572

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs.  
STEPHENS & HOLMES having  
terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the  
Under-signed will continue to practise  
in his own Name at No. 25, Queen's Road,  
adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

HENRY J. HOLMES.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 573

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs.  
STEPHENS & HOLMES having  
terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the  
Under-signed will continue to practise  
in his own Name at No. 25, Queen's Road,  
adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

HENRY J. HOLMES.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 573

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs.  
STEPHENS & HOLMES having  
terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the  
Under-signed will continue to practise  
in his own Name at No. 25, Queen's Road,  
adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

HENRY J. HOLMES.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 573

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs.  
STEPHENS & HOLMES having  
terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the  
Under-signed will continue to practise  
in his own Name at No. 25, Queen's Road,  
adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

HENRY J. HOLMES.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 573

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs.  
STEPHENS & HOLMES having  
terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the  
Under-signed will continue to practise  
in his own Name at No. 25, Queen's Road,  
adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

HENRY J. HOLMES.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 573

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs.  
STEPHENS & HOLMES having  
terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the  
Under-signed will continue to practise  
in his own Name at No. 25, Queen's Road,  
adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

HENRY J. HOLMES.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 573

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs.  
STEPHENS & HOLMES having  
terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the  
Under-signed will continue to practise  
in his own Name at No. 25, Queen's Road,  
adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

HENRY J. HOLMES.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 573

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs.  
STEPHENS & HOLMES having  
terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the  
Under-signed will continue to practise  
in his own Name at No. 25, Queen's Road,  
adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

HENRY J. HOLMES.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 573

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs.  
STEPHENS & HOLMES having  
terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the  
Under-signed will continue to practise  
in his own Name at No. 25, Queen's Road,  
adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

HENRY J. HOLMES.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 573

## NOTICE.

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs.  
STEPHENS & HOLMES having  
terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the  
Under-signed will continue to practise  
in his own Name at No. 25, Queen's Road,  
adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

HENRY J. HOLMES.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 573

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs.  
STEPHENS & HOLMES having  
terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the  
Under-signed will continue to practise  
in his own Name at No. 25, Queen's Road,  
adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

HENRY J. HOLMES.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 573

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs.  
STEPHENS & HOLMES having  
terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the  
Under-signed will continue to practise  
in his own Name at No. 25, Queen's Road,  
adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

HENRY J. HOLMES.

Hongkong, April 1, 1884. 573

THE PARTNERSHIP between Messrs.  
STEPHENS & HOLMES having  
terminated on the 31st March, 1884, and the  
Under-signed will continue to practise  
in his own Name at No. 25, Queen's Road,  
adjoining the Hongkong Dispensary.

missing, and in its place this short note from the cashier:—“Dear Sir—I have taken all your spare cash and sailed for Europe. You have now the best possible excuse for your bankruptcy, and feeling sure your creditors will admit its cogency, I beg to remain, yours, always truly, —”

DETAILS have now been received of the trouble between Madame Gerster and Mr. J. H. Mapleton, already alluded to from the telegraphic reports. It seems that Madame Gerster suddenly left the Mapleton company at Baltimore, and arrived at the house of her relatives in New York. Mr. Mapleton, after repeatedly telegraphing, started in pursuit. He subsequently explained, Madame Gerster's baby was ill. “The child is the apple of her eye. Whenever the child is ill, Madame Gerster becomes nearly crazy.” He added, “I may on the previous day had crossed, but it had now recovered—probably one of the smartest instances of medical record. It was explained on behalf of Madame Gerster that the *prima donna* was annoyed because, contrary to her contract, seats for her performances were announced at 10s., while those for Patti nights were 2s. There was also some financial question. But, on his arrival in New York, Lieutenant-Colonel Mapleton speedily settled matters and accompanied the triumphant back to Baltimore.

A WARM discussion is going on in Vienna newspapers in connection with the case of an officer recently dismissed from the army, for refusing to fight a duel. Two young men, named Hintner and Mörk, both lieutenants in the Reserve, and both attending lectures in the University of Gratz, met last October at a railway station. Mörk made use of some obscene expression which Hintner thought was intended for himself. He asked Mörk if it was so, adding that if it was, or if the expression was repeated, he would box his ears. Mörk said it was intended for another person, and the incident ended. Four weeks later Mörk sent his apologies to Hintner, calling on him for a written apology and withdrawal of the words, and was challenging him to fight a duel. Hintner refused to withdraw his words; he also “refused absolutely to fight a duel, because it was against his religion, against reason and also conscience, and also because duelling was forbidden both by the civil and the military law.” Hereupon the master was brought before a Court of honour, consisting of superior officers of the 14th Army Corps. The decision of this Court was “approved” and published on January 12, and simply recites that “José Hintner, lieutenant in the Reserve of the Tyrolese Jäger Regiment of the Emperor Franz-Joseph,” charged with “absolute refusal of a duel, and the sentence is that the accused be deprived of his commission and rank.” This sentence it appears, becomes operative.

There are indications of some excitement among the native officials in Shanghai, and it is understood that intelligence of a somewhat disquieting nature has been received from the south. We are not in a position to enter into details, but believe that a person of some eminence has died, whose loss will be severely felt by the Government. There are reasons for fearing that it is Tang Ching, the Governor of Kunnan, the news of whose decease has come to hand. Tang who is brother-in-law to Chang Chih-tung, Governor of Shantung, is one of the ablest, bravest, and most progressive officials in China, and though his name is scarcely known to foreigners his influence has always been in the right direction. We may mention that Tang Ching predicted some months ago that Sontu would fall as soon as attacked, and the event justified his prophecy. But it often happens that China does not recognize her best men, and not only was Tang degraded some time ago on a trivial pretext, but the Emperor is said to be highly incensed with him at the present moment for not preventing the loss of Baichin. Whether the rumour to which we have referred be well or without foundation, however, we believe there is no doubt that matters are assuming a very serious aspect in Yunnan, numbers of the Imperialist soldiers having deserted, in disgust, probably, at their long areas of pay, and the general disorganisation which exists in that province of the Empire. —N. C. D. News.

#### LET IT BE.

#### THE EPPING FARMER AND THE BISHOP.

The following correspondence has been published in a Chelmsford paper:—

Epping Villa, Epping, January 26, 1884.

TO THE LORD BISHOP OF ST. ALBANS.

My Lord,—I have to thank your lordship for your obliging and sympathetic letter of the 2nd instant, which I should have acknowledged earlier, only that I desired to obtain further confirmation of facts with your Lordship, after communicating with Mr. Fort, appears disposed to doubt, and Mr. Fort does not deny that he has preached against such marriage as mine, nor does he in this respect, it must be admitted, stand alone among the clergy of the district in which I live. I regret not to be able, especially after what I have more recently heard, to reconcile his declarations of deep sorrow for me with the action which has been taken in the matter. I have, as I think, to add a bitter feeling—

with the extremely harsh recommendation which your Lordship in your letter has ignored, that I should live apart from my wife.

When using such expression as “separated from the altar” and “shunned as lepers,” I had in mind, my Lord, circumstances for which Mr. Fort is clearly responsible, for which you, addressing your Lordship, in the same letter, said, “I am therefore guilty of ‘abominable conduct,’ a phrase which shows ‘Censor’ capable of ingenious perversity in using exaggerated terms after he has earned his readers to avoid large objectives when simple ones will do equally well or even better. Slang young ladies, also, are told to consider the correct meaning of ‘awful’ before they use it so frequently in their conversation. In the general remakes a word of advice that unoccupied people may lay to heart, and save their friend from many unprofitable half hours.” It is this “Don’t, if you have half an hour to spare, go and spend it with a man who hasn’t.” And those living in terraces and surrounded by neighbours, will appreciate the following:—“Don’t play the accordion, the violin, the piano, or any musical instrument, to excess. Your neighbours have nerves, and need at times a little relief from irritation of this kind. If you could manage not to play an instrument at all, unless you are an accompanist to such as ‘he’ and ‘she’ are guilty of ‘abominable conduct.’”

The Speaker, in his speech, did not call attention to what had occurred, and described what he had seen. While he was doing so, Dr. Tarrant called attention to the presence of strangers in the House, and the galleries being immediately cleared, the remainder of the proceedings relating to the *Speaker* were carried on with closed doors.

Mr. Abbott having directed the *Speaker* to what had occurred, the *Speaker* stated that the practical occasions of the House had been for the sake of the *Speaker*, and that the offenders had now or on some later day attended in his place and explained to the *Speaker* the charge made against him, that charge having been previously stated to him.

Mr. Stuart then moved a resolution to the effect that Mr. Wisdom should be called upon to stand in his place on Tuesday next, and answer the charge of breach of privilege.

Mr. Lewin considered that as a matter of fairness the name of Mr. Buchanan should be included in the motion, as it was not right to call upon one member to answer for what had taken place, and not to call upon the other.

The Speaker pointed out that that could not be done, as no charge had been made against Mr. Buchanan.

Sir John Robertson urged that the *Speaker* be allowed to stand over, so that before dealing with it the excitement might pass away.

Mr. A. G. Taylor justified Mr. Wisdom’s action, on account of the provocation he had received from Mr. Buchanan.

The Speaker said the provocation could not be pleaded now, because if it had been given, his attention ought to have been called to it at the time.

Mr. Merville said he had witnessed the occurrence, but he could not say anything more about it until the matter came before the House on Tuesday.

After some further discussion the motion was agreed to.

Later on in the evening Mr. Buchanan appeared again in the House, and though considerably awed over the eyes, he made a speech on the subject of the Medical Bill.

Mr. Wisdom did not return to the Chamber after what occurred in the anti-rose.

SYDNEY, Tuesday.

In the Assembly to-day, Mr. Wisdom said it was not his intention to offer any account for his conduct in connection with the speech he made within the walls of the House last Friday, and he would not plead provocation as an excuse for what he had done. He expressed his regret fully and unreservedly, and was prepared to submit to any resolution the House might adopt. It was not true that his disagreement with the hon. member for Merton (Mr. Birkman) was the outcome of an old quarrel. He was sure that nothing but the House could do what he had already endured since Friday. Mr. Wisdom then withdrew from the House.

Mr. Stuart said he thought the whole

matter was ugly, dusky, dreary, more

despicable than any European city of gloomy

and decorative incident.

As you walk along the streets, having no fellow

pedestrians to look at, you look up at the

brown brick house walls, crowded with

soot and fog, pierced with their straight, stiff

wind-sills, and finished, by way of a

corner, with a little black line resembling a

slice of curb-stone. There is not an access

to, nor a touch of architectural fancy, nor

the narrowest concession to beauty.—Henry James.

If certain of the Bishops and clergy

have incurred obligations to the native

banks, their inability to meet which has

in some instances where not only do well

situated properties pay no return to the

Mortgagors but the present income is in

sufficient to pay the last rents, and where

insistence on the conditions of the leases

must result in landing us in bankruptcy.

As far as the Lessees are capitalists they

have incurred obligations to the native

banks, their inability to meet which has

in some instances where not only do well

situated properties pay no return to the

Mortgagors but the present income is in

sufficient to pay the last rents, and where

insistence on the conditions of the leases

must result in landing us in bankruptcy.

If certain of the Bishops and clergy

have incurred obligations to the native

banks, their inability to meet which has

in some instances where not only do well

situated properties pay no return to the

Mortgagors but the present income is in

sufficient to pay the last rents, and where

insistence on the conditions of the leases

must result in landing us in bankruptcy.

If certain of the Bishops and clergy

have incurred obligations to the native

banks, their inability to meet which has

in some instances where not only do well

situated properties pay no return to the

Mortgagors but the present income is in

sufficient to pay the last rents, and where

insistence on the conditions of the leases

must result in landing us in bankruptcy.

If certain of the Bishops and clergy

have incurred obligations to the native

banks, their inability to meet which has

in some instances where not only do well

situated properties pay no return to the

Mortgagors but the present income is in

sufficient to pay the last rents, and where

insistence on the conditions of the leases

must result in landing us in bankruptcy.

If certain of the Bishops and clergy

have incurred obligations to the native

banks, their inability to meet which has

in some instances where not only do well

situated properties pay no return to the

Mortgagors but the present income is in

sufficient to pay the last rents, and where

insistence on the conditions of the leases

must result in landing us in bankruptcy.

If certain of the Bishops and clergy

have incurred obligations to the native

banks, their inability to meet which has

in some instances where not only do well

situated properties pay no return to the

Mortgagors but the present income is in

sufficient to pay the last rents, and where

insistence on the conditions of the leases

must result in landing us in bankruptcy.

If certain of the Bishops and clergy

have incurred obligations to the native

banks, their inability to meet which has

in some instances where not only do well

situated properties pay no return to the

Mortgagors but the present income is in

sufficient to pay the last rents, and where

insistence on the conditions of the leases

must result in landing us in bankruptcy.

If certain of the Bishops and clergy

have incurred obligations to the native

banks, their inability to meet which has

in some instances where not only do well

situated properties pay no return to the

Mortgagors but the present income is in

sufficient to pay the last rents, and where

insistence on the conditions of the leases

must result in landing us in bankruptcy.

If certain of the Bishops and clergy

have incurred obligations to the native

banks, their inability to meet which has

in some instances where not only do well

situated properties pay no return to the

Mortgagors but the present income is in

sufficient to pay the last rents, and where

insistence on the conditions of the leases

must result in landing us in bankruptcy.

If certain of the Bishops and clergy

have incurred obligations to the native

banks, their inability to meet which has

in some instances where not only do well

situated properties pay no return to the

Mortgagors but the present income is in

sufficient to pay the last rents, and where

## PROVINCIAL REVENUES.

(*China Review*).

At the remarks in the Hongkong papers on the advantages and disadvantages of the Native and Foreign Customs Collectors, and the injury done to the provinces owing to the Imperial Exchequer appropriating the Provincial Customs receipts collected by the Foreign Inspectorate, are apt to lead the general reader to infer that the provinces are left almost without funds to carry on local administration, it may not be out of place to offer a few comments thereon, in the hope of proving that, so far as Kwangtung is concerned, the provincial treasury would not appear to be drained to an injurious extent by the Board of Revenue at Peking.

Touching the receipts from opium, to which allusion is made in the article, the marked falling off noticeable in the Customs Returns for 1882, is attributable chiefly to the decrease in the imports at Hongkong, which show a diminution of, say, 13,000 chests more compared with 1881; but that native drug is now competing more and more, no one can doubt, and the Customs, therefore, can only expect smaller receipts from opium, unless shipments are made constiute by steamer, as at Hankow, to make up the loss in revenue from the imported drug. So far as Southern Kwangtung is concerned, the writers in the *Review* are quite correct in saying that the falling off in the importation of opium (and other imports) is more apparent than real. Much being the case, it is difficult to understand what grounds the Hoppo can have for complaining against the "encroachments of the Foreign Customs" on his receipts; for, if the Inspectorate fails to collect the large revenue on the enormous import trade of Canton, the receipts must go to the Native Customs, and the provincial treasury, which they undoubtedly do, as the bulk of the foreign imports used in Southern Kwangtung are carried by junks, and are passed at a lower rate of *meritance* than when conveyed by steamers. Peking is not likely to complain of this, so long as the Board receives its fixed quota; but so far from "one also having a pretext for interference," it would seem that the question is one which ultimately concerns manufacturers and importers, if junk-imported goods were liable to much the heavier rate of duty, importers and manufacturers, in their turn, being retained by the provincial exchequer; but, rather to the gross misappropriation of funds and the pernicious system of farming taxes, which characterizes the financial administration of China.

As far as the Customs Reports on Trade, confirm the statements of the anonymous writer in this *Review*, that "junk-borne imports can never reach the inland markets." The Returns of Trade of the Hankow Customs for 1882, show that during that year, goods to the value of Tls. 267,700 were sent inland under Transit Pass from Hankow to Kwei-lin-fu in the province of Kwangtung. If one takes a map of China (and there is a very good one in the Customs Trade Reports for 1876, illustrative of the transit trade) it will be seen that Kwei-lin appears to be close to Hongkong; but instead of goods going direct to that place via the West River, they appear to be taken in order to escape taxation, to pursue a long and costly horse-shoe-shaped route, starting from Hankow and then travelling along the whole coast of China, thence up the Yangtze to Hankow, whence a transit pass is obtained, and then on to the Tung-tung Lake, and down again to Kwei-lin, instead of going straight across from one heel of our figure-eight shore, to the other. Such is a single illustration of the evil results of our manufacturers being taken to Kwangtung by junks. Does it not prove, in the absence of any other explanation, that taxation must be burdensome, to force goods to follow such a circuitous route merely to obtain the protection of a Transit Pass? There is every reason to believe that the value of the Foreign import trade of Canton is greater than the net value of the import trade of Shanghai. The northern port imports, through the Foreign Customs, goods to the net value of Hankow Tls. 13,015,000, while the value of the Foreign import trade of Canton as returned by the Foreign Commissioner, amounts to only Tls. 1,593,000, leaving a balance, if my estimate is not too high, of 10,422,000. The value of the foreign imports having thus been calculated, and on which really the duties levied do as they like, since the transit regulations are inoperative at Canton.

With a foreign import trade (not alone the export trade) of such magnitude under the control of the Hoppo, he can scarcely complain of the encroachment of the Foreign Customs; and, so far as Kwangtung is concerned, the proportion of four-tenths of the Foreign Customs receipts, said to be required by Peking, can scarcely be regarded as excessive or injurious to the province, when the receipts of the vast junk trade are available for the provincial exchequer. The injury done to the provinces by the Peking appropriations is apparently greatly overrated.

It is interesting to enquire whence the provinces obtained their revenues for local administration *prior* to the opening of China to foreign trade? Chinese history states that the provincial and metropolitan government was far better administered in olden days than during the present corrupt age, and that, too, in many respects from foreign traders. Apparently, the revenue from the inter-provincial trade was quite sufficient. The receipts from the maritime trade should therefore be regarded as an increment from unexpected sources, yielding an immense revenue to the imperial and provincial treasuries without diminishing, in any way, the receipts derived from local taxation, since it is well known that taxes have not been reduced, but, on the contrary, kept up just as if no treaties had been made on duty received from foreign trade. Were the provinces any better off than at present, prior to the establishment of the Foreign Customs, when, it is presumed, the whole of the customs receipts were *at the disposal* of the provincial treasurer? Since no check was kept by the unenlightened Foreign Commissioner, on returns of sums collected rendered to Peking what amount did the foreign trade yield, and how much was kept by the provinces? According to Dr. Williams' (*Middle Kingdom*, Vol. II., p. 416), the foreign trade of China in 1874 was assessed at \$80,000,000, divided between the four ports then opened. Assuming that the duty was about 5 per cent, of custom the total customs revenue would amount to \$4,000,000, which sum, let it be supposed, was entirely at the disposal of the *Review* for the support of the provinces. As a matter of fact, however, three-fourths of the trade was conducted at Canton, and duties paid to the Hoppo, so that certainly not more than one-fourth really reached the local treasury. In those days receipts from foreign trade were regarded as "extra receipts" not to be entered in the account. Indeed, it is said that to this day the Hoppo does not account to Peking for sums derived from foreign goods brought by junks. Such merchandises ought to come by foreign ships and pass through the Foreign Customs, but as it all comes from Hongkong in junks it collects the duty at his port, and, it is alleged, destroys the manifest and duty receipt, that no record of sums received may be traced should unpleasant inquiries be made.

Now last year the total Foreign Customs' revenue amounted to Tls. 14,000,000, in

round numbers. Of this sum it is said four-tenths are remitted to Peking, thus leaving a balance of Tls. 8,400,000—\$12,833,000 for provincial use, or say three times the total sum retained by the government in the good of days past, prior to the establishment of the Foreign Inspectorate. It is therefore difficult to see how the small portion sent to Peking should be felt to be a great burden, or entail increased local taxation for the support of the provinces, inasmuch as the receipts from foreign trade available to the provinces are immensely greater than they were 25 years ago, while the provincial treasurer collects just the same taxes as were levied before the treaties were made, and a great many more too, by farming the collection of *lithia* on pheasant goods, raw and baled opium, &c., &c., receipts which were never heard of twenty years ago. The revenue collected by the native customs in Kwangtung from the one item opium, last amount to fully \$2,000,000 a year, inclusive of *lithia*. Consider, too, the large increase from *lithia* on exports, due to the development of trade by the demand from abroad, results which have accrued to the local treasuries since the Foreign Customs came into existence.

The *Review*, which was intended to facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Sea Works. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Poddar's Wharf.

2. From Gas Works to the P. and O. Co.'s Factory. 6. From Poddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

3. From P. and O. Co.'s Factory to the Harbour Master's Office. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office. 8. From Pier to East Point.

## THE CHINA REVIEW.

PUBLISHED BI-MONTHLY,  
TENTH YEAR.

THE *Review*, which was intended to facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Sea Works. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Poddar's Wharf.

2. From Gas Works to the P. and O. Co.'s Factory. 6. From Poddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

3. From P. and O. Co.'s Factory to the Harbour Master's Office. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office. 8. From Pier to East Point.

## Merchant Vessels in Hongkong Harbour.

Exclusive of late Arrivals and Departures reported to-day.

To facilitate finding the position of any vessel in the Harbour, the Anchorage is divided into eight Sections, commencing at Green Island. Vessels near the Hongkong shore are marked *h*, near the Kowloon shore *k*, and those in the body of the Harbour or midway between each shore are marked *c*, in conjunction with the figures denoting the sections.

1. From Green Island to the Sea Works. 5. From P. and O. Co.'s Office to Poddar's Wharf.

2. From Gas Works to the P. and O. Co.'s Factory. 6. From Poddar's Wharf to the Naval Yard.

3. From P. and O. Co.'s Factory to the Harbour Master's Office. 7. From Naval Yard to the Pier.

4. From Harbour Master's Office to the P. and O. Co.'s Office. 8. From Pier to East Point.

Vessel's Name. *ac.* Captain. Flag and Reg. Tons. Date of Arrival. Consignees or Agents. Destination. Remarks.

Steamers

Bengal 2 Croad Brit. str. 1339 Mar. 26 Adamson, Bell & Co.

Benlodi 2 C. Thomson Brit. str. 1000 April 1 Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Benvenue 3 C. Potter Brit. str. 1497 Mar. 28 Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Bothwell Castle 3 C. Tod Brit. str. 1653 Feb. 14 Adamson, Bell & Co.

Catterham 3 C. Craig Brit. str. 1466 Mar. 28 Gibb, Livingston & Co.

C. T. Hook 3 C. Jarvis Brit. str. 902 Mar. 26 Thos. Howard & Co.

Clyde 5 C. Berry Amer. str. 3129 Mar. 22 P. M. S. S. Co.

Emdon 5 C. Edmund Brit. str. 2244 Mar. 30 P. & O. S. N. Co.

Emuy 5 C. Remond Span. str. 414 Jan. 30 Remedios & Co.

Esmeralda 5 C. Hutchison Brit. str. 355 Mar. 13 Russell & Co.

Fame 5 C. Stapani Brit. str. 117 ..... H. K. & Wm. Dock Co.

Geelong 2 C. Case Brit. str. 1303 Mar. 20 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Glenlyon 3 C. McKinlay Brit. str. 1305 Mar. 20 Jardine, Matheson & Co.

Gouy General's Jacob 5 C. Besseling Dutch str. 241 Mar. 22 Adamson, Bell & Co.

Greyhound 5 C. Scott Brit. str. 27 Mar. 28 Douglas Steamship Co.

Hawthorne 5 C. Watson Brit. str. 231 Nov. 28 H. C. & M. S. boat Co.

Holm 5 C. Wallace Brit. str. 961 Mar. 13 Captain

Lord of the Isles 5 C. Mann Brit. str. 1246 Mar. 26 Gibb, Livingston & Co.

Mindanao 5 C. Felgate Brit. str. 1586 Mar. 27 Russell & Co.

Misquief 2 C. Gonzales Span. str. 650 Mar. 4 Dunn, Melby & Co.

Mouquet 2 C. Loft Brit. str. 850 Mar. 30 Yuen Fat Hong

Name 5 C. Pitman Brit. str. 863 Mar. 29 Douglas Steamship Co.

Nan-yuan 5 C. Garvan Feh. str. 435 Jan. 9 A. R. Mart

Peking 3 C. Hauermann Brit. str. 954 April 1 Siemsen & Co.

Phra Chula Chom Klae 2 C. Lightwood Brit. str. 1011 Mar. 24 Yuen Fat Hong

Port Phillip 7 C. Dulling Brit. str. 1732 Mar. 30 Siemsen & Co.

Sea Gull 7 C. Hayden Amer. str. 48 ..... China Traders Insurance Co.

Vortigern 2 C. Brown Brit. str. 876 Mar. 31 Arnhold, Karberg & Co.

Sailors' Vessels

Alondra 2 C. Schaeffer Ger. str. 1871 Feb. 11 Melchers & Co.

Carl Ritter 4 C. Maha Ger. str. 568 Mar. 9 Siemsen & Co.

Chamomile Queen 4 C. Laeckow Brit. str. 609 Mar. 12 Eduard Schellhass & Co.

Coloma 3 C. Noyes Amer. str. 832 Dec. 20 Melchers & Co.

Er. König 4 C. Nausch Ger. str. 456 Mar. 20 Siemsen & Co.

Farnsworth 3 C. Kendall Amer. str. 1176 Mar. 20 Russell & Co.

F. P. Litchfield 4 C. Spalding Amer. str. 900 Mar. 20 Russell & Co.

Hattie E. Tapley 3 C. Finlayson Brit. str. 900 Mar. 21 Russell & Co.

Hatty Brown 3 C. Hayes Amer. str. 1215 Mar. 21 Captain

Horizon 2 C. Poppe Ger. str. 1282 Feb. 17 Melchers & Co.

Martha P. Tucker 4 C. Nelson Brit. str. 632 Mar. 29 Adamson, Bell & Co.

Mermaid 4 C. Welsch Brit. str. 550 Oct. 12 Chinese

North Sea 4 C. Welsch Brit. str. 725 Mar. 20 Russell & Co.

Paul Revere 4 C. Muller Amer. str. 137 Jan. 21 Russell & Co.

Ponchot 4 C. Eaton Amer. str. 1037 Mar. 21 Russell & Co.

Purdy 5 C. Kruse Brit. str. 400 Mar. 21 Lane, Crawford & Co.

Rambler 5 C. King Amer. str. 1116 Feb. 22 H. J. H. Tripp San Francisco

Raphael 5 C. Sherman Amer. str. 1405 Mar. 11 Douglas Lapraik & Co.

Spartan 5 C. Crossley Amer. str. 749 Mar. 31 Russell & Co.

Stephan 4 C. Trompeter Ger. str. 1223 Mar. 14 Melchers & Co.

Tutuana 4 C. Hynes Amer. str. 438 Mar. 27 Weller & Co.

Twentonia 4 C. Spiggle Amer. str. 631 Mar. 29 Melchers & Co.

Titan 3 C. Norris Amer. str. 1175 Mar. 24 Russell & Co.

Twilight 3 C. Warland Amer. str. 1263 June 8 Order

For H. B. M. Ships' tonnage, displacements and effective horse powers are given according to H. M. Navy List.

## Her Britannic Majesty's Ships in the China Squadron.

Name. Rig. Tons. Gun. I.H.P. Captain. Where at.

Albatross composite screw sloop 940 4 840 Commander Chas. Hicks Hankow

Audacious double-screw iron frigate 6010 14 4300 Captain R. E. Tracy Hongkong

Champion corvette 2390 14 2340 Captain A. T. Povell Amoy

Clopper corvette 2300 14 2610 Captain H. N. Hippisley Chefoo

Cookeshafer gunboat 466 4 470 Lieutenant-Com. Robt. L. Groomes Shanghai

Curacao corvette 2333 14 2540 Commander Lawrence Ching Hongkong

Daring corvette 940 4 920 Commander Lawrence Ching Hongkong

Eek (Tender to Flying Fish) double-screw gunboat 360 3 340 Captain J. N. Henry Kowloon

Esker double-screw gunboat 420 4 455 Captain J. P. McMurdo Chinkiang

Flying Fish sloop 940 4 840 Captain J. P. McMurdo Chinkiang